# Nippon Times

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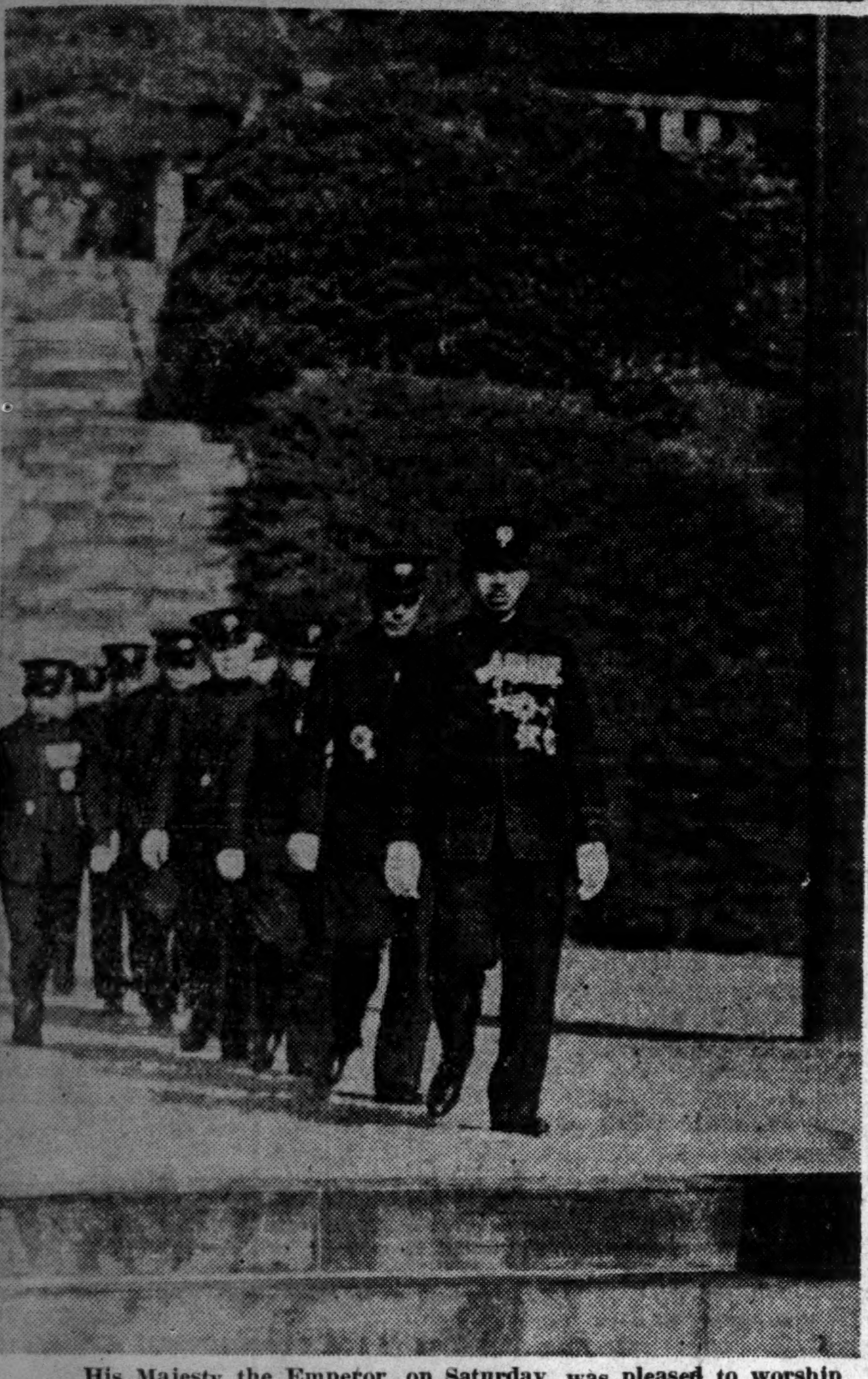
## His Majesty at Tama



**His Majesty the Emperor, on Saturday, was pleased to worship in person at the Tama Imperial Mausoleum. Accompanied by a suite of Court officials including Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, and Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 9:05 a.m. Saturday and, traveling by way of Harajuku and Higashi Asakawa, arrived at the Tama Mausoleum at 10:30 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, after offering prayer returned to the Imperial Palace around noon.**

## Allies Order Warfare On Food Blacketeers

### Steps to Abolish Price Control, To Increase Distribution To Cities Directed

Allied Headquarters on Friday, ordered put into immediate operation a Japanese government plan to abolish price controls for perishable foods as the government admitted its control over such foods (fresh vegetables and fish) "is in a state of complete collapse," according to a PRO release.

The government declared that the black market today accounts for "almost all" of the Japanese citizens' purchases of perishable foods, and that the present ration to the households in the larger cities "are virtually tantamount to zero."

The new plan is expected to result in "a substantial increase" in distribution of perishable foods to city dwellers. Prices are expected to rise beyond current government ceilings but to stay well under black market prices.

The government said that although the change "may outwardly seem to add to the pecuniary burden of the citizens," it actually will benefit them since farmers and fishermen have refused to sell their products at government price levels.

The change is designed to solve a crisis that saw the vegetable quantities, distributed in Tokyo alone, sink from a high of 243 grams per person per day in 1944 to 25 grams in September this year. The government said 250 grams per person per day is required.

The plan likewise provides for abolition of laws that were intended to prohibit individuals from transporting foodstuffs on the nation's trains.

A by-product of the change is expected to be slackening of railway passenger congestion caused by city dwellers who—in violation of the laws—packed trains and stations for trips to the country to buy food direct from the farmers at black market prices.

Under the new plan, the farmers and fishermen will bring their products to nearby marketing centers operated by agricultural and fishery associations and cooperatives throughout Japan, where licensed buyers from the cities may purchase perishables in bulk.

Prices to be paid by the ultimate consumers—the city dwellers—will be uncontrolled to the extent that the prices paid by he licensed buyers to the farmers will be subject to no restrictions and the two will be free to bargain and haggle as they please.

Middleman profits however, will be restricted. The distribution plan calls for re-sale in the cities of the perish-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Gen. Dyke Satisfied With Progress Here

### Chief of MacArthur's Information--Education Section Bares Views to Press

Brigadier General Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, in his interview with Allied and foreign correspondents on Thursday expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the press and education circles in Japan and significantly held high hopes for the newly reorganized Board of Information.

The General, at the same time, announced that his section planned a public opinion survey after full preparations are completed with the arrival of experts from the United States. Mainly the reaction of the people to problems such as food will be checked, he said.

General Dyke's interview covered a wide range of subjects included in his program. He expressed great satisfaction with progress in the education field and noted no little improvement in the Japanese press following the directive to them. Reiterating that the freedom of the press will be respected, he declared that the press may even criticize the occupation if it makes constructive suggestions.

Declaring that a reformed and constructive Board of Information has replaced the old information control organ, General Dyke asserted that it will serve an important role in explaining the policies of the Government. It will also render great assistance to the press, he said.

He confirmed that judo and kendo (fencing) have been eliminated from the school curriculums, but explained that it is permissible for the Japanese students to form organizations to participate in these sports.

Referring to the October 16 directive removing all restrictions on Japanese movies and the intention to render all assistance to the production of pictures on democratic lines, General Dyke disclosed that a great volume of American films will be imported shortly and that they will be shown on the screen as soon as a distribution system has been set up. He asserted that the Allied Heaquarters is not opposed to the showing of European movies when they arrive.

The General also expressed the hope that the Japanese will make full use of the reference library now being created in his section for use by those engaged in the fields of movies, stage and music. He also expressed the need of technical assistance in broadcasting.

## DeGaulle May Quit Office as President

### Inability to Compromise Difference With Reds Given As Reason for Step

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 16.—General Charles de Gaulle's office announced today that the General has decided to resign as interim President of France because of his inability to compromise differences with the Communist Party and form a coalition government.

#### Political Crisis Faced

Kyodo

PARIS, November 16.—A political crisis stirred France today following General DeGaulle's announcement that he had decided to resign.

The resignation was not published. Sources close to DeGaulle indicated his willingness to continue efforts to form a government. In the meantime, the Assembly will meet on Monday to decide whether or not to accept the resignation.

The Communists have insisted on one of the three top Ministries—Foreign, War or the Interior—as the price for their participation in the coalition government.

#### Negotiations in Paris

San Francisco broadcast on Saturday quoted the AP as saying that frantic negotiations in the French capital indicated that a last-minute effort is being made to prevent the General's retirement. The broadcast confirmed that De Gaulle had announced to resign because of a deadlock with the Communist Party over the formation of a government.

An earlier report by BBC said that the General had turned down a Communist demand that the Communists be given one of the three main ministries in the General's new cabinet. The General told the Communist leaders, the broadcast said, that he has the right to form the government in the way he likes though he has asked the Communists to enter the government.

## 179 DETAINED WITH OSHIMA

### Ex-Envoy to Germany in Bedford; Hidaka Sent to North America

The party of Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, detained at the Bedford Spring Hotel, Bedford in Pennsylvania, is composed of 179 members, according to information received by the Japanese Foreign Office from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva under date of October 29.

The Foreign Office was also informed by the Vatican that six of those who were detained with the party of Shinrokuro Hidaka, former Ambassador to Italy, in Italy are said to have been sent to North America. Nothing is known about the place of their detention.

## Laski Attacks Government

The chairman of the British Labor Party, Professor Harold Laski, has strongly criticized the conduct of the British Government in the Pacific, according to an ABC broadcast on Thursday. He condemned the Government's policy toward India, Indo-China and Java and said that it has shameful and unjustifiable that British and Indian troops were being used to restore tyranny in the Pacific area.

Professor Laski added that the Government's policy still showed a marked absence of any real program for free India.

## Envoy Leaving Chungking

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (AP) November 15.—A farewell tea was given by the Sino--British Cultural Association on Tuesday in honor of British Ambassador Sir Horace Seymour who is going to England on a furlough. During his absence, Mr. Geoffrey Wallinger will serve as British charge d'affairs.

## Church Passes Expenditure

Kyodo

LONDON, (AP) November 15.—The Church of England assembly today approved the expenditure of $4,000,000 during the next five years to finance a publicity program designed to revive interest in religion.

The program envisions the use of motion pictures, radio, theater, television, press, literature, information centers and paid advertising.

## SEAC Headquarters Moving

The Southeast Asia Command Headquarters will be moved from Kandy, Ceylon, to Singapore on November 25, according to a London report on Thursday. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's last public appearance in Kandy will be three days before that when he will present the town with a souvenir, a Japanese howitzer captured in Burma.

## Holland Will Not Block Legitimate Aspirations Of Indonesian Peoples

Kyodo

**NEW YORK, (USIS), November 15.—Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, Alexander Loudon, told the Holland Society of New York, today, "If sober thought and reason prevail, legitimate aspirations of the Indonesians will not suffer at the hands of the Dutch. We have viewed with sympathy and understanding the desire of the peoples of the Indies to attain self-government."**

## Atom Bomb Control Depends on Russia

### Soviet Holds Key to Success Or Failure of Anglo-American Plan

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 16.—Russia holds the key to success or failure of the Anglo-American atomic control.

American officials say that the next move is Moscow's. The future is viewed as an extremely critical period by those who regard the existence of the atomic bomb as probably the foremost problem in world diplomacy.

During this period the ability of the great Powers to work together as united nations for the prevention of war is bound to undergo a severe test. The outcome of the test may determine whether the United Nations will be a strong, effective organization in the year ahead.

#### China's Support Expected

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP) November 16.—The Chinese Government is expected to give full support to the Truman-Attlee proposal to create a United Nations commission for the control of the destructive forces of atomic energy.

A high Chinese Government official today issued a statement that China believed that the United Nations should share the atomic bomb secret "because permanent peace peace can be insured only through closest world corporation."

#### International Control Urged

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—International control and induction of armaments and weapons, especially atomic power, was suggested by Representative Clare Booth Luee, Republican of Connecticut, today. She introduced a concurrent resolution calling upon Congress to express itself in favor of the creation of international machinery within the framework of the United Nations organization for this purpose.

## ABOLISHING REGULATION

### State to Repeal Peace Maintenance Police Law Shortly

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, decided to abolish the Peace Maintenance Police Law, an instrument which has been in force since 1900, aimed mainly at suppressing free political campaigns, says the Asahi.

Actual repeal of the law will be ordered within a few days, the paper added. The law provides (1) that due notice be submitted to the authorities concerned on formation of associations and launching of mass movement; (2) that the police are authorized to order the suspension or disbandment of discussions and assemblies when they are considered "detrimental to peace, order and morality," and (3) that women, priests, members of the police, members of the police, students and juveniles are prohibited from joining associations.

## Kobayashi Visits Port City

Ichizo Kobayashi, President of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board, visited Yokohama Friday afternoon to inspect the progress of reconstruction works there and also conferred with construction enterprises of the city. Mr. Kobayashi is expected to leave Tokyo for the Kansai on Monday, next week, on a pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines at Ise and Unebi and Momoyama Imperial Mausoleums. He will confer with officials and influential civilians of Osaka on rehabilitation of rair damage.

## Krupp Property Taken Over

Kyodo

NUREMBERG, (AP) November 16.—The British Military Government today took over posession and control of all property owned by the German armaments and steel producing firms of Friedrich Krupp of Essen and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

## Call to End Strife Made by Van Mook

### Proposes Talks With New Cabinet; British Reopen Fire in Surabaya

K

BATAVIA (AP), November 16.—Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor of the Netherlands East Indies, called upon the new Indonesian Nationalist Cabinet today to meet with him in informal discussions at the earliest possible moment in an effort to save Indonesia from further bloodshed and threatened famine.

Governor Van Mook issued the call as Indonesian resistance was officially reported as slackening in Surabaya before the assault of tanks, guns and planes and British and Indian troops.

British tanks, planes and artillery Thursday blasted anew at the 15,000 Indonesians resisting stubbornly at Surabaya while the first attempt at negotiations between Premier Sjahrir's Indonesian Cabinet and the Dutch collapsed without explanation.

The negotiation session was cancelled at the last moment, the Aneta news agency reported. The Indonesians said that they understood the British ordered the cancellation.

#### Indonesians Blamed

The Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, held a news conference at Batavia Friday afternoon and declared that the meeting between himself and the Indonesian representatives was called off at the request of the Indonesians, according to a London broadcast. He hoped that there would be a meeting in the next few days.

Referring to the members of the so-called Indonesian Cabinet, he said that he had met with several of them before the war and he described them as capable men of good character, the broadcast added.

#### Dutch Marines for N.E.I.

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 16.—Approximately 4,600 Netherlands marines now in United States training camps, have been ordered to the East Indies to the civil strife raging there.

A spokesman for the forces said that the first contingent would sail this week end and most of the remainder would embark next week on merchant ships.

## BRITISH QUELL JEW RIOT

### Outbreaks in Tel Aviv Cause 5 Killed, 100 Wounded

Kyodo

TEL AVIV (AP), November 15—British parachute troops restored here after outbreak in which five were kiled and 100 wounded. Several hundred were arrested.

MajorGeneral F.L. Bors, Commander of the British 6th airborne division, announced that the curfew would be lifted from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday.

An official British communique said that the troops were forced to open fire on unruly mobs during the morning. Dr. Israel Roehach, Tel Aviv mayor, made a radio appeal for discipline. All five dead were Jews and the injured included Jews and British troops and police.

Jerusalem remained quiet but the coastal city of Haifa was placed out of bounds to troops on leave.

#### British Warns Rioters

Kyodo

JERUSALEM (AP), November 15.—The British Acting High Commissioner of Palestine today issued a punishment by death warning to rioters in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv where street demonstrations broke out for the second day. At least one was killed and 50 were reported injured today as thousands defied the curfew order. Unruly crowds continued to attack government property.

Order was restored at 2 p.m. after British troops in armored cars drove rioters from the streets. Rioting was an outgrowth of the Jewish protest against the British restriction of immigration.

## Russian Army Withdraws

Kyodo

PRAGUE (AP) November 15.—The Russian army today began withdrawing from its occupation zone here. Cheering crowds showered the Russian trucks with flowers.

## Prosecutor Keenan Speaks

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) November 15.—Swift action in the prosecution of major Japanese war criminals was promised today by Joseph Keenan, chief American prosecutor. Mr. Keenan called on President Truman to discuss the matter. He will leave for Japan around December 1. He said, "There will be swift action against the Japanese criminals compatible with our ideas."

## China Reds Open Fire On Train Bearing Head Of U.S. Marine Division

Kyodo

**SHANGHAI (AP), November 16.—United States China theater headquarters reported today that a train bearing Major General DeWitt Pack, first Marine division commander, was fired at from Communist-occupied North China villages yesterday. General Pack, who was not injured, requested that United States planes strafe the village if the firing continued, headquarters said.**

## Delays Seen Likely In China Peace Talk

### Speculations Rife in Chungking as Communist Leader Returning to Yenan

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (AP) Nov. 16.—The coming peace talks in Chungking originally scheduled to be held around November 20 are not likely to take place before early December.

Minister of Information K.C. Wu, today, said that General Chu Wenlai, Communist Number Two, wanted to discuss the composition of the communist delegation with other Red leaders at Yenan and was therefore not likely to be back in Chungking before December 1.

Wu said the government was anxious to have the talks as soon as possible and regretted the delay.

A group of correspondents planned to accompany the Communist leader to Yenan. They reminded Wu of his previous promise that correspondents would be free to travel in communist territory. Wu said the promise was still good and he would place no obstacles in the way of the journey.

Successive delays in holding the peace talks have caused some speculation in Chungking as to whether once General Chu Wen-lai goes to Yenan he might not return. There is no reason as yet to believe that this line of speculation is justified, but it raises an interesting possibility which cannot altogether be discounted.

#### Fly to Changchun Soon

Kyodo

PEIPING (AP), November 16.—A spokesman for Generalissimo Chiang KaLshek's headquarters said today that the aerial movement of Chinese Nationalists to Changchun would begin "quite soon" as unconfirmed reports said that the Russians were evacuating Manchuria and withdrawn from Changchun airfield, which is now Communist held.

Generalissimo's Chiang's men are opposed in the ground movement toward Manchuria by the Communists. The presence of Communists in the Manchurian ports recetnly evacuated by the Russians caused the United States 7th Fleet ships to pull away without disembarking the Nationalists they carried.

The spokesman added that the conflict with the Communist forces in North China had become "more and more serious" and voiced the need for more Nationalists.

## Austria Wants South Tyrol

The Austrian provisional government has asked the Allies to return southern Tyrol from Italy to Austria and to hold a plebiscite of the population there, according to a Vienna report. The Austrian Undersecretary of State said in Vienna on Thursday that his government had handed a note to the Allied council to be forwarded to the four occupying Powers.

## USSR'S POLICY IS AMITY

### Eisenhower Says Soviets Want Friendship With U.S.

"There will never be a war between Britain and the United States," declared General Dwight Eisenhower in Washington on Friday according to a San Francisco broadcast. The American war leader also stressed that Russia's policy is friendship with the United States in a testimony before the House Military Committee which is conducting hearings on compulsory military training.

"Russia has not the slightest thing to gain by a war with the United States," General Eisenhower declared, "and I believe Russia's policy is friendship with the United States. There is in Russia a continuing concern for the lot of common man."

The House Committee was also told that universal training is America's greatest assurance of keeping the peace for which she fought. He said that America's military power was the greatest single motivating force for world peace today.

## New Yen Currency Likely to Be Issued

### Finance Ministry Postwar Committee Now Studying Money Policy

The much-discussed issuance of a new Yen currency to replace the notes now in circulation has become a certainty, Jiji learned from authoritative sources close to the Finance Ministry on Saturday.

Neither the Finance Ministry nor any other financial authority have as yet clarified their stand on this question ever since the New York Herald Tribune reported last week that the issuance of a new Yen currency was in the offing.

According to these sources, expert members of the Postwar Currency Problems Committee of the Finance Ministry held a meeting Friday afternoon when they adopted draft outlines of the postwar currency policy, including the issuance of a new Yen currency.

Jiji further learned from these sources that the draft is expected to be given final approval at a general meeting of the Postwar Currency Problems Committee scheduled to be held shortly. It is expected that the outlines of the postwar currency policy will be made public after the meeting.

These sources said that the primary objective of issuing a new Yen currency is to effectuate the projected levying of new property taxes. They added that all financial experts connected with the committee are now agreed that the issuance of a new Yen currency will be the most effective way for checking possible evasion of the new taxes.

These sources pointed out that the issuance of new Yen currency is entirely different from devaluation of the Yen currency.

The Postwar Currency Problems Committee is one of the most influential advisory organs in the Finance Ministry. Final decision taken by this committee, the same sources said, is tantamount to decision by the Finance Ministry itself.

Moreover, these sources revealed, the project as mapped out by the committee has been fully approved by all financial circles concerned.

These sources declared that final decision to be taken at the forthcoming general meeting of the Postwar Currency Problems Committee will be forwarded immediately to the Government, which is expected to take action accordingly. Therefore, they said, the much-discussed issuance of a new Yen currency has now definitely become a certainty.

## TO REFORM PRIVY COUNCIL

### Constitution Investigation Committee Studying Question

The question of reforming the Privy Council is now being studied by the Constitution Investigation Committee as one of its important activities, it was revealed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Daisaburo Tsugita.

"The necessity of reforming the Privy Council is recognized, and the Government has placed the matter in the hands of the Constitution Investigation Committee" the Chief Cabinet Secretary said. "As one plan for reforming the Privy Council, it is suggested to recommend senior statesmen to the Council so that it would be given more importance. In the Katsura Cabinet days, such senior statesmen as Princes Oyama and Yamagata became Privy Councillors. I believe it is a good thing to have real senior statesmen join the Privy Council. I think that Dr. Joji Matsumoto, State Minister, is also considering a reform of the Privy Council in connection with the revision of the Constitution."

## NEW POLL BILL DRAFTED

The Government completed its draft of the bill for revision of the Election Law at the Cabinet meeting held on November 13, following discussions and revisions of earlier drafts at several Cabinet meetings. With the return of His Majesty the Emperor to the capital on Thursday, the Government is scheduled submit the bill to the Privy Council for approval.

The Privy Council will study the bill at the session of the Examination Committee to be held daily on and after November 19.

However, as the complete results of the census held on November 1 will not be known until November 20, the Examination Committee will leave the parts of the bill that are related to the number of electors, Representatives to be elected, or the electoral districts for later consideration when the Government submits to the Privy Council the required tables. After the entire bill has been thoroughly examined by the Committee, the Privy Council will hold a plenary session to make its final decision.

# Roosevelt Believed Peace Talk Useless

## U.S. Knew Japan Would Make War Move 1 Month Before Pearl Harbor Disaster

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—A Japanese message to Tokyo intercepted nearly a month before Pearl Harbor described President Roosevelt as believing that Japan would be "on the move soon."

This came to light today in the congressional inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster which entered its second day.

The message by Ambassador Nomura on November 10, 1941, quoted "a certain cabinet member" as having said that Nomura, President Roosevelt and the then Secretary of State Hull did not believe the impending "peace" conferences would alter the tense diplomatic situation.

In a message decoded and translated by Army intelligence two days after it was sent, Nomura said a cabinet member told him on November 9, "you indeed are a friend of mine and I tell this to you alone. The American Government is receiving a number of reliable reports that Japan will be on the move soon. The American Government does not believe your visit Monday to the President or the coming of Kurusu (special envoy) will have any effect on the general situation."

When Nomura protested that neither the Japanese government nor the people desired war, the cabinet member was quoted as replying, the "President believes those reports and so does the Secretary of State."

### Nippon Spies in P.I.

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Japanese spies operating in the Philippines used every scrap of loose talk by United States sailors in rounding out their reports to Tokyo.

This was shown today in a study of Japanese radio messages intercepted in 1941 before the war and released by the congressional committees investigating Pearl Harbor.

A message from Manila, August 4, 1941, told Tokyo that it had been learned from crew members of the USS Coolidge that the ship just brought in 600 American soldiers.

A report from Davao August 22 reported the concentration of 400 or 500 wheelbarrows as bearing out evidence of the imminent construction of an airport.

Tokyo asked on September 1 for a report on warship arrivals and departures from Manila and the reports followed regularly, sometimes in great detail. Tokyo also heard from Manila spies reports on troop movements, strength and type of airplane distribution.

As Pearl Harbor day neared, Tokyo called for "reconnaissance of new defense works" on the Luzon coasts. Spies apologized for the "strict guard being maintained, hence gathering information was extremely difficult."

### Diplomatic Messages Intercepted

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—The first public hearing in the congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster was opened here today under the chairmanship of Senator Alben Barkley.

The sessions will attempt to fix the responsibility for the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Several Japanese diplomatic messages were made public at the first hearing including one which the American Government intercepted on November 28, 1941, advising Japanese diplomats that negotiations with the United States would be broken off in two or three days. Other messages showed that on November 22. Japanese diplomats were instructed to wind up negotiations by the 29th. There was no indication as to which branch of the United States Government intercepted these messages or what Government officials were informed of their contents.

Documents were introduced at a 10-men congressional committee which heard preliminary testimony by army and navy representatives concerning fleet dispositions and troop concentrations prior to the attack.

Direct testimony was given by Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis, Chief of Naval Intelligence and Colonel Bernard Thirlen of the Army General Staff. Both described the scene of attack and what occurred when the Japanese bombers came over to blast the American fleet and plunge America into war.

The hearing was attended by high army and navy officers including Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and General Walter C. Short who respectively commanded the navy and army at Pearl Harbor in 1941. The session come three years, 11 months and eight days after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Presentation of voluminus records (intercepted Japanese messages covering the period between July 1 and December 8, 1941) was the first official disclosure that American armed forces had broken the Japanese diplomatic code and were reading Japanese messages to Washington and other capitals before the war broke out.

The committee is seeking to find out who, if anyone, is to blame for the unpreparedness at Pearl Harbor. Previous investigations were made by the army and navy and the special commission appointed by the late President Roosevelt.

# *Privy Seal Abolition Was Decided by Throne; Real Parliamentary Political Setup Looms*

The impending abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was decided upon at the initiative of His Majesty the Emperor, the Asahi reports. The Office, now being held by Marquis Koichi Kido, is expected to go out of existence some time by the end of this month.

According to the report, His Majesty, himself, took the initiative in the matter toward the end of last month, when His Majesty expressed to Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, His intention to have the Privy Seal Office abolished.

Consequently, the paper said, Mr. Ishiwata took up the matter with Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, and Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who, after a week's deliberations, informed the Imperial Household Minister of their agreement to abolish the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

### Peers Code Revision Ordered

Asahi also reports that Imperial Household Minister Ishiwata has already taken steps looking to a reform of the present peerage system. He is said to have instructed the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry in the Imperial Household Ministry to draft a revised Peerage Code.

At the same time, the daily further reported, the government has decided to carry out a revision of the present House of Peers Law before an extraordinary Diet session, which is expected to convene some time next spring following the forthcoming general elections.

According to Asahi, the government hold the view that the present House of Peers, unless reorganized to some extent, would not be in keeping with a new House of Representatives, expected to be democratized after the general elections.

Meanwhile, Asahi quoted Dr. Joji Matsumoto, state minister without portfolio now in charge of the Cabinet's projected revision of the Constitution, as saying that he expects to have a revised draft Constitution completed the end of next January.

The government would in a position, Dr. Matsumoto revealed, to present the draft before the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session, if necessary. He expressed the opinion, however, that the revised Constitution should be taken up for deliberations at the regular Diet session next spring following the forthcoming general elections.

### On Democratic Basis

With the possible abolishment of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the very near future, political observers said, Japan will be able to start anew with a Parliamentary political system based on democracy in its real sense, reports Kyodo.

Hereafter, when a Cabinet change occurs, the next Government will automatically be formed by the head of the political party having an overwhelming majority, these observers stated adding that the practice of recommending to the Throne of the next prime minister by elder statesmen will be discontinued.

# Independence of P.I. Assured by Truman

## U.S. President Marks 10th Anniversary of Inauguration Of Commonwealth

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—President Truman, an the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, said that the United States stands ready to aid the masses of the Philippines "in every way we can."

The President said that the past 10 years have been a preparatory period leading to independence and nationhood and added, "Neither we nor they knew in 1935 what a test the Philippines would be called upon to pass in 1941—the test of war. The Filipino people went through the ordeals of the war and Japanese occupation in a manner to their immortal credit.

"It was credit to them and to us who led the Philippines along the 40-year road from serfdom under Spain to commonwealth status. But more than that it was a credit to those ideals of democracy and human dignity which America introduced into the Philippines in 1898, ideals which took root there so firmly as to survive every savage effort of the Japanese to uproot them.

"The Filipino people are spiritually worthy of independence. They have won their spurs as a nation. We will honor our promise and our pledges to them."

The President further declared. "The United States honors the Filipino peoples on this 10th anniversary of Commonwealth Day."

Meanwhile, hope for continued amicable relations between the Philippines and the United States was expressed by President Sergio Osmena, High Commissioner Paul McNutt, and Representative Stefan of Nebraska on the occasion of the anniversary.

### Wants $1 Billion

Kyodo

LOS ANGELES (AP), November 15.—Thomas Confesor, member of the Philippine rehabilitation commission, arrived here today en route to Washington and said that if the United States would lend the Philippine Government $1,000,000,000 it would be the best investment the United States ever made.

"We want the $1,000,000,000 administered by a commission selected by the United States Congress," he said. "The Japanese probably did $2,000,000,000 damage to the islands. We would build roads and irrigation systems to urban and harbor reconstruction and buy steamships for inter-island service. The investment would be returned in trade alone in a relatively few years. The Philippines would remain the outpost in Asia of American political and living standards."

Mr. Confesor was a guerrilla governor during the Japanese occupation.

### Brooke Visits Hongkong

Field Marshal Lord Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff, arrived in Hongkong on Thursday in the course of his tour to the Far East, according to a London dispatch.

# *Allies Order Warfare On Food Blacketeers*

(Continued from Page 1)

ables, by the licensed buyers, to wholesale dealers who sell again to retailers who distribute to Street and Neighborhood Associations.

The city inhabitants will receive their rations from the Street or Neighborhood Associations on a household basis, with a ration for each registered household member.

Middleman profits will be held to a fixed commission on a percentage basis. The middlemen will not be permitted to sell at a price greater than the actual cost of collection, transportation and distribution of the food, plus the fixed commission.

Efforts will be made to make certain that there are no violations of the profit limitations at all levels of distribution from the farmer down to the ultimate consumer. Offenders will be prosecuted under existing Japanese commercial laws and wartime anti-profiteering ordinances.

If the new plan is not successful in speeding the flow of perishable food supplies into the cities and defeating the black market, it is contemplated that consumer cooperatives, built around the Street and Neighborhood Associations, will be instituted.

Under this set-up, Street and Neighborhood Associations would combine to form cooperatives that would dispatch regular buyers direct to the farm markets to purchase in bulk for the cooperative.

Even under the new plan, in a move to give the average Japanese citizen the opportunity to protest inequalities in distribution and prices of perishables, rationing, sales and prices will be supervised by committees from the Street and Neighborhood Associations.

Four causes were assigned by the government for the failure of its defunct control plan:

(1) Unwise measures taken for government control, including collection of perishables for which there were inadequate storage facilities, and establishment of low price ceilings that 'resulted in cutting off of the natural flow of commodities."

(2) The shortage of staple food supplies, which caused the farmers to keep more of their green vegetables for home consumption instead of sending them to the market.

(3) Shortage in production of fresh foods, due to the planting of much land in staple crops, inadequate labor supply, lack of fertilizers and "diminished zeal for production" on the part of the farmers because of the "excessive lowness" of government prices.

(4) Failure by the police to control and combat the black market, because of which "government control has been rendered totally inefficient and the prestige of the police has been completely lost."

Police controls, the government report said, were a complete failure in the case of black market dealings "on a large scale" made by flocks of hunting purchasers," chiefly from communities of war workers and around war factories.

The report noted also that three years ago, "various social evils" grew out of police orders causing Tokyo women to line up outside green grocery shops. "Not less than 1,500,000 Tokyo women daily stood in line for three hours," the report said.

The report stated that at present there is practically no quantity of goods coming to the market and virtually no quantity (is) being rationed to the citizens' homes."

"Consequently," the report said, "today almost all of the citizens are feeding themselves on the purchases made on the black market from dealers or from farming people direct, or on crops obtained from their own farm, or on gifts, or through mutual aids between households."

The report pointed out that in September the daily fish ration per person was 4 grams, costing ¥1.10, and vegetable ration was 25 grams costing 84 sen. There was no fish ration in August but the vegetable ration was 52 grams, costing ¥1.63.

The quantity of fresh fish handled on the Tokyo market fell from a high of 409 tons in June, 1943, to 135 tons in January, 1944, rose again to 252 tons in June, 1944, fell to 37 tons in January, 145, 14 in July, none in August and four tons in September.

Vegetables distributed on the Tokyo market totaled 33,573 tons in January, 1943; rose to 88,961 that August; fell to 16,958 in April 1944; climbed to 70,410 in December that year; dropped to 16,189 in January, 1945, 11,663 in June, 7,841 in July and 4,545 in September.

In another comparison, the 4,545 tons of vegetables available in September were for an estimated population of 3,500,000, compared with 32,629 tons available for 75,000,000 persons in the same montha in 1944, and 67,271 tons for 7,500,000 persons in September, 1943.

Vegetable quantities distributed per head in Tokyo were 25 grams in September this year compared with 193 grams in September, 1944, and 248 grams in September, 1943. Where the distribution ranged from 113 to 330 grams per person per day in 1943, it ranged from 49 to 243 in 1944, and from 25 to 97 in the first nine months of 1945.

The report said the "requisite quantity" of vegetables for the Japanese people is "about 250 grams per day."

# Seamen Threatened With Unemployment

## Present Shipping Can Only Absorb One-Third of Total Number of Sailors

Unemployment looms as a menacing threat to about two-thirds of Japanese seamen, the Asahi reports. During the war they were exposed to far greater danger of loss of life than the ordinary soldier. As statistics reveal, exclusive of those after September of last year, approximately 116,000 seamen of the 127,000 drafted, or 91 per cent of the total number were shipwrecked.

The present shipping bottoms of 780,000 tons require only 31,700 seamen. This means that half the crews on large boats alone would be put out of work and if the crews of small vessels are added the unemployed would increase to include two-thirds of the total number of seamen.

Shipping firms have been paying the equivalent of about 12 to 14 months' wages as retiring allowances to higher seamen over 55 years of age, ordinary seamen under 50, those leaving through illness or accidents, Koreans, Formosans, and young seamen drafted through special wartime orders. The members of families of seamen who have died at the front, a seamen's insurance established this April or a death allowance equal to 36 months' wages have been paid.

For giving relief to jobless seamen, a seamen's Welfare and Relief Society will be set up. A government grant is expected to be forthcoming but a considerable part of the more than ¥1,700,000,000 received by shipowners during the war as compensation for losses and at present frozen in the Kogyo Bank should be contributed for the relief of unemployed sailors.

Also the Japanese Seamen's Union which was revived in Kobe on October 11 and which will incorporate all higher seamen's societies will tackle problems relative to seamen.

### Allies Giving Cushions

For bombed out school children in Yokohama, the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters will make a gift of 10,000 "zabuton" or Japanese cushions through the YMCA. They will be distributed immediately to really needy children of the 27,000 kiddies who are raid sufferers after careful investigation has been made by the school principals.

# Joint Statement on Atom Bomb

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 15.—President Truman, Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada today issued the following statement:

1. We recognize that application of recent scientific discoveries to methods of war and practice of war has placed at the disposal of mankind means of destruction hitherto unknown against which there can be no adequate military defense and in the employment of which no single nation can in fact have monopoly.

2. We desire to emphasize that responsibility for devising means to insure that new discoveries shall be used for the benefit of mankind instead of as means of destruction rests not on our nations alone but upon the whole civilized world. Nevertheless, progress that we have made is the development and use of atomic energy demands that we take an initiative in the matter, and we have accordingly met together to consider the possibility of international action:

(a.) To prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

(b). To promote the uses of recent and future advances in scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful and humanitarian ends.

3. We are aware that only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war. No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guarantee against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on agression. Nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons or of new methods of warfare which may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic energy.

4. Representing as we do the three countries which possess knowledge essential to the use of atomic energy, we declare at the outset our willingness as a first contribution to proceed with the exchange of fundamental scientific literature for peaceful ends with any nation that will fully reciprocate.

5: We believe that the fruits of scientific research should be made available to all nations and that freedom of investigation and free interchange of ideas are essential to the progress of knowledge. In pursuance of this policy, the basic scientific information essential to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes has already been made available to the world. It is our intention that all further information of this character that may become available from time to time shall be similarly treated. We trust that other nations will adopt the same policy thereby creating an atmosphere of reciprocal confidence in which political agreement and cooperation will flourish.

We have considered the question of disclosure of detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy. Military exploitation of atomic energy depends in large part upon the same methods and processes as would be required for industrial uses. We are not convinced that the spreading of specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy before it is possible to devise effective, reciprocal, and enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations, would contribute to a constructive solution of the problem of the atomic bomb. On the contrary, we think it might have opposite effect. We are, however, prepared to share on a reciprocal basis with others of the United Nations detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy just as soon as effective and enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes can be devised.

7. In order to attain the most effective means of entirely eliminating the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and its widest use for industrial and humanitarian purposes, we are of the opinion that at the earliest practicable date a commission should be set up under the United Nations Organization. The commission should be instructed to proceed with the utmost dispatch and should be authorized to submit recommendations from time to time dealing with separate phases of its work.

In particular the commission should make specific proposals:

(a) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends.

(b) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to enure its use only for peaceful purposes.

(c) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

(d) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against hazards of violations and evasions.

8. The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each one of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken. Specifically, it is considered that the commission might well devote its attention first to the wide exchange of scientists and scientific information, and as a second stage to the development of full knowledge concerning the natural resources of raw materials.

a. Faced with the terrible realities of application of science to destruction, every nation will realize more urgently than before the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among nations and to panish the scourge of war from the earth.

This can only be brought about by giving wholehearted support to the United Nations Organization, and by consolidating and extending its authority, thus creating conditions of mutual trust in which all peoples will be free to devote themselves to the arts of peace. It is our firm resolve to work without reservation to achieve these ends.

Signed

Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States;
C. R. Attlee
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; and
W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.

# JAPAN'S POPULATION DATA

## Estimated From 77 to 78 Million Excluding Ex-Servicemen

Japan's total population is estimated somewhere between 77,000,000 and 78,000,000 the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun reported on Friday on the basis of preliminary reports on the November 1 nationwide census that have reached the Cabinet's Bureau of Statistics up to November 15, says

The paper said that the estimated total population does not include those demobilized Japanese servicemen who have not been repatriated from abroad by Novmber 1. The census also excludes Japanese residents still remaining in Korea, Formosa, Saghalien Okinawa and the Southern Regions, the paper added.

The final figures of the census will be made public around November 21, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, which also revealed that Tokyo's total population has now dwindled to some 4,000,000 from 6,700,000 recorded at the time of the 1930 census.

### Fire at Yokohama YMCA

A fire started from the YMCA building, Tokiwa-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, now used as quarters for American occupation troops about at 9:50 a.m. Tuesday, and burned down the bedrooms and the dining room, reports Kyodo. The fire of undetermined origin was brought under control about 1:20 a.m.

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It is necessary that all employees speak English. Women employees, both Japanese and foreigners, who do not have housing accommodations in Yokohama may reside in a governmentally supervised house where food is supplied.
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**Collection of General Directives of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces In Loose-leaf Form**
General Directives issued by the General Headquarters of the Forces are classified according to subjects and bound put in loose-leaf form. Future Directives will be printed from time to time for insertion in above volume.
Copies to be offered being limited, early subscription is requested.
Price and other details will be announced later.
*THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.*

**Explanation of the Mail Voting System**
as a means for a nationwide drive to change the election system
The mail voting system is a voting system under which voters are free to cast their ballots at home and send them by registered mail at the Government expense. By this system, the people will be able to express their political views freely. It is feared that numerous voters will stay away from polls unless the new voting system is adopted for the following reasons:
1. The people have little or no political interest due to confusion following the end of the war and the prevailing food situation.
2. It is generally agreed that women will find household difficulties in going to the polis.
3. It is desired that the Government will resolutely adopt the mail voting system in order to awaken the people's political interest.
It is hoped that the Government, leaders of political parties, school teachers, policemen and leaders of the agricultural world would offer cooperation toward this movement and technicians are asked to become politically minded.
The organization office of the Sekai Heiwato
GIICHI YAMAGISHI
Temporary office:
2,932 Katase, near Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture

# Progressive Party Formally Organized

## Cooperative Union League to Be Inaugurated Sunday; Popular Front Plant Pushed

The Progressive Party of Japan was formally organized at its inauguration ceremony held at the Marunouchi Kaikan at 2 p.m. Friday.

It was decided that the party will not have a president for the time being, and the General Affairs Committee of 10 members will act as the executive organ. A standing committee of 30 to 40 members, and 20 to 30 secretaries will be appointed.

An address by Umekichi Nakamura opened the meeting. Then, with Takao Saito as chairman, Minoru Togo gave a report on the organization of the party. Takeshiro Takeda then explained the party regulations. The declaration and principles of the party were read by Goro Ito and adopted unanimously. The urgent policies explained by Morihei Takahashi were approved by the entire meeting.

Meanwhile, the Japan Cooperative Union League proposed by Toyohiko Kagawa and others will be formally organized on November 18 at the Kuramaye Kogyo Kaikan. Invitations to the meeting were sent by Toyohiko Kagawa, Kotaro Sengoku, Tetsujiro Shitachi, Yoriyasu Arima and other sponsors of the movement to all persons and organs concerned.

At the meeting the principles and regulations of the league will be decided. Also, discussions will be made on various urgent national problems such as the food shortage, establishment of autonomous agricultural and fishery associations, the promulgation of a cooperative union law, fundamental reform of the distribution structure for daily necessities, adoption of just commodity prices, improvement of neighborhood associations as consumers' organs, and the policy giving relief to air-raid sufferers.

Meanwhile, Kyodo reports that the Communists' plan of forming a united front throughout the country for the "emancipation of the people" appears to be making steady progress.

Calling on various democratic groups, the Communist Party of Japan, which recently established its headquarters in Shibuya, Tokyo, has started a large-scale campaign for the creation of the "People's Emancipation League," as a means of attaining the common objectives of all democratic bodies.

Preparatory committees for the proposed league have been or are ready to be organized in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Tottori, Kochi, Saitama, Gumma, Tochigi, Chiba and Shizuoka prefectures.

Groups which have already joined or are expected to join the league include various labor unions, farmers' committees and the Koreans' Association. Intellectuals who are not belonging to any organizations will also be urged to take part.

In order to attract as many people as possible, the Communists will not insist on pressing their fundamental policies—abolishment of the Tenno system and establishment of the People's Government—into the common objectives of the league.

The Communists, it is understood, will stress the following seven points as the pointly-interested issues of the league: 1—Dissolution of all anti-democratic groups. 2—Punishment of all war criminals. 3—Shorter working hours. 4—Enforcement of the compulsory minimum wage system. 5—Forfeiture of land belonging to idle landlords and the distribution of such lands with free of charge to farmers. 6—Opposition against the militaristic and imperialistic educational systems.

## SUMO ATTENDANCE SMALL

### About 10 GI's Witness Matches at Kokugikan on Opening Day

The fall sumo (wrestling) tournament opened on Friday at the Kokugikan in Kyogoku, Honjo ward, with a smaller house than in years. About 10 GIs were present in the gallery with 100 seats in the center of the second floor which is reserved for the Allied Forces.

The tournament was preceded by a ceremony in which Bishuzan, the most successful wrestler in the previous tournament, returned the Championship Flag to the chief director of the Wrestlers' Association which is sponsoring the tournament.

## Sweet Potatoes Arrive Here

From early Tuesday morning sweet potatoes bought by the Government for distribution through neighborhood units began coming in to 22 stations in the metropolis. About 500,000 to 600,000 kan will come daily and the total of 3,000,000 kan expected will be distributed within a week.

## Ponape, Truk Evacuees Arrive

The destroyer, Take, carrying 244 demobilized servicemen and civilians from Ponape made port at Uraga early Friday morning, says Kyodo. The destroyers, Hatsuume and Kusu, with 997 discharged servicemen from Truk Island also arrived at the same port at 9:30 a.m. the same day.

# *Women's Party Plans To Run 50 Candidates In Coming Elections; Mrs. Kato Seen Likely*

The New Japan Women's League has announced that it will try to keep up 50 women candidates for the forthcoming general election, Jiji learned on Friday. The announcement was made following a meeting of its committee of political education held at the Daitoa Kaikan, Marunouchi, Thursday afternoon. Under the chairmanship of Fusaye Ichikawa, the meeting was attended by more than ten committee members.

According to the announcement, the League will make efforts to run four or five candidates in Tokyo, and one each in 45 prefectures. Informed quarters reported that these who are likely to run in the general election include Mrs. Kanju Kato, wife of the well-known labor leader, and Yayoi Yoshioka, woman doctor and noted social worker.

An internationally-famous advocate of birth control, Mrs. Kato is better identified by her former name, Baroness Shizuye Ishimoto.

Informed quarters, added, however, that Madam Yoshioka had not come to final decision on the question because of her advanced age and other reasons. Madam Fusaye Ichikawa, social commentator, and Madam Shigeyo Takeuchi, women doctor, have made known their intention not to stand as candidates for the general election despite general expectation on the part of prospective woman voters.

The meeting also decided to give political lectures in various localities throughout the country under the sponsorship of the New Japan Women's League with a view to acquainting prospective women voters with the standpoints of various political parties and factions. The League, however, will not side with any political forces but remain neutral, supporting candidates of political parties from outside. The League will further urge all political parties to run as many woman candidates as run as many woman candidates as possible. When a party runs both male and female candidates in one and the same electorate, the League will extend full support and encouragement to the latter.

# Concert for Allies To Be Staged Today

## Rosenstock to Conduct Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at Gunjin Kaikan

**By Hans Erik Pringsheim**

A treat is in store for music-minded members of the Allied Forces as a special repeat performance of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's 270th Subscription Concert will be given at the Gunjin Kaikan from 2 p.m. today. Admission is free for all Allied military personnel and their guests.

Under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, the orchestra will be heard in Tchaikovski's Symphony No. 6 in B minor (Pathetique), and Ravel's Second Suite from "Daphnis and Chloe".

Featured as the soloist is Leo Sirota, playing Weber's Concert and Liszt-Busoni's Hungarian Rhapsody.

**Large Crowd Attends**

The regular performances of musical program were given at the Hibiya Public Hall, overcrowded as usualy, on Friday and Saturday nights. Chief attraction proved the appearance of Leo Sirota, Viennese pianist, after three years of retirement from the Japanese concert stage. Re-establishing spontaneous contact with his audience with the first note he drew from his instrument, Mr. Sirota offered a magnificent display of the grand pianistic virtuoso style which was handed down to him directly from the great Feruccio Busoni, of whose school he is one of the few living representatives.

This style, which was suitably adapted to the classic brilliance of the Konzertstueck, feted even greater triumphs in the sparkling technical display called for by the Lisztian Rhapsody. Professor Sirota, who has made no small contribution to the progress of Japanese musical life either in his teaching activities here during 15 years and has trained most of this country's prominent young pianists of today, could acknowledge storms of applause. With a congenial gesture, he turned a due share of this ovation on the conductor and the orchestra for their efficient collaboration.

**Scores in Modern Number**

Joseph Rosenstock again achieved the best results with his orchestra in the slightly modernistic piece which concluded the program, Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite in three movements—Lever du Jour, Pantomime, Danse Generale. Decidedly impressionistic in melodic invention, harmonic treatment, and orchestral coloring, this number was given a minutely finished rendition which was greatly cheered by the audience.

Playing Ravel, certainly is technically not "easier" than playing Tchaikovski. But to re-create the "Pathetique" with all its emotional depth in a convincing manner: this is a task requiring a subtle perfection of orchestra playing of a higher order. Due credit is given the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra for having tided over the war in an altogether respectable shape in spite of various adverse circumstances and to conductor Rosenstock for having succeeded in considerably elevating the orchestra's level during the brief period since his reappointment. But no conductor can work sudden miracles, and at present we can but look forward to the successful outcome of Mr. Rosenstock's work with the orchestra during the ensuing season to pull it back to its high prewar level.

## *RADIO PROGRAM*

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**
**Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.**
**On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.**
**Sunday, November 18**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0745—At Ease; 0800—SWEET STRINGS; 0830—MORNING MELODIES; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Wings Over Jordan; 1015—MORNING MUSICALE; 1030—Sunday Serenade; 1045—Dick Haymes; 1100—RELAX AND LISTEN; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Concert Hall; 1200—Serenade of Strings; 1215—Hymns from Home; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Magic Carpet; 1300—Music for Sunday; 1330—John Charles Thomas; 1400—Football Game; 1600—97th Division; 1630—New York Philharmonic; 1730—Family Hour; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Spike Jones; 1900—Jerry Wayne; 1930—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; 2000—Command Performance; 2030—Hour of Charm; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—American Album of Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

**RADIO TOKYO, JOAK**
**Sunday, November 18**
**National (870 kcs.)**

0600—The signal; News; 0630—Music; 0645—Radio exercise; 0700—Time signal; News; 0730—Listener's opinion; Music; 0800—Music; 0900—Children's hour: Sumire Society Choir; Wind Instrument Band; Music; 1000—Last week's events; Music; 1130—Music; 1145—Radio exercise; 1200—Time signal; News; Kotaka Light Music Band; Saxophone solo; 1300—Dramas, relayed from Toho and Shinjuku theaters; 1530—Story tellings; 1730—Children's hour; News; Talk, Germiculture, by T. Ogata; Music; 1810—English conversation; 1850—Weather report; 1900—Time signal; News; Variety; News; 2130—Listener's opinion; Sumo.

**Local (1260 kcs.)**

0630—Music; 1300—Baseball match, Waseda vs. Keio, relayed from Meiji Shrine stadium; 1430—Sumo matches, relayed from Kokugikan; 1730—Students' hour; Narration; 1900—Time signal; News; Radio Concert; 2100—Women's hour.

## Science Body To Meet

The Kyoto Imperial University Social Science Association, which recently was organized by students of the university, is slated shortly to hold the inaugural meeting, Kyodo reports. Student members of the association, in the meantime, rae expected to take up the analysis of capitalism in Japan as the first job in their research work under the guidance of Professor Yasuzo Horie, it was added.

## Holding Regatta on Sunday

The Tokyo intercollegiate regatta will be revived at the Sumida River course at 10 a.m. Sunday.

# Women Suffragists Deliver 2 Lectures

## Deal on Political Enlightenment of Nippon's Womanhood at Hikokan Hall

Huge audiences of the fair sex packed the Hikokan Hall in Shiba, Tokyo, twice on Saturday to hear Japan's leading woman suffrage advocates deliver speeches on political enlightenment of Nippon's womanhood. The lecture meetings were held at 1 and 7 p.m. and the latter was broadcast over the nation-wide hookup.

Lecturers included Miss Fusaye Ichikawa, an educator and number one woman suffrage advocate of Japan; Miss Shigeri Yamataka, former newspaper-woman who led the Woman Suffrage Union before the war; Miss Ochimi Kubushiro, leader of the Women's Temperance Union; Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, leading figure in Japan's woman labor front; and Miss Taiko Hirabayashi, proletarian writer and commentator.

Mrs. Kiyoko Harada, one of the lecturers, told a Nippon Times reporter that she was opposed to the popular advocacy that "women should now return to their homes." The noted woman movement leader said that the economic and social status obtained by Japanese womanhood during the war must be retained and utilized for materializing peaceful social order.

She pointed out that difficulty of marriage, women's advanced political consciousness, economic necessities and widowhood especially among the wives of fallen servicemen would prevent a good number of Japanese women from "returning to their homes."

She expressed her confident hope the progressive young women will open a new path for the woman movement she and other are launching.

**Women Hear Lectures**

With the aim of enlightening Japanese women on politics, the New Japan Women's Federation is sponsoring a series of lectures at the Russian Language School at the Nikolai Cathedral at Ochanomizu, Kanda, reports Kyodo.

The first lecture of the series was held at 1 p.m. Friday when Yasushige Suzuki spoke on the subject, "Various Issues Relative to the Constitution," to an audience of about 100 women. The second lecture scheduled for November 20 will be given by Hiroo Sasa on the "Political Situation within Japan." Democracy will be the subject at the meeting to be held on November 23 and Yoshitaro Hirano will be the speaker.

Taijiro Ichikawa will speak on the international political situation and Makoto Hori on international political thought on November 27. The lecturers on the last day which falls on December 4 will be Masamichi Royama, noted economist, and Miss Fusae Ichikawa, wellknown leader of the women's suffrage movement, the former speaking on the political structure of the important countries of the world and the latter on the history of the women's political movement.

**KEIJI ITO**
**Consulting Electrical Engineer**
643 Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo
Tel: (23) 2091, 6184

# Yasukuni Shrine to Hold Services for War Dead For 3 Days From Monday

An extraordinary grand memorial service will be held at the Yasukuni Shrine for three days beginning Monday to enshrine those officers and men who are known to have fallen up to the end of the war, it was revealed on Friday by Jiji.

The main service will be given for one and a half hours from 6 p.m. on Monday, while there will be two festivals on Tuesday and Wednesday lasting for two hours. Those whose deaths become known in future as a result of further investigations will be enshrined in semi-annual festivals held in spring and autumn each year.

## FARMERS TO GET GOODS

### Agricultural Body Distributing Matches, Underwear and Bulbs

Starting from the end of this month, the All-Japan Agricultural Association will distribute vital commodities including matches, underwear and electrc bulbs among the farming communities throughout the country, reports Kyodo.

The commodities will include 200,000 cooking pans, 300,000 roles of paper for sliding door, 3,700,000 boxes of matches, 250,000 jars of face cream, 200,000 jars of pomade, 6,600,000 pencils, 2,000,000 cotton shirts and working clothes and a large number of electric bulbs.

## Officer to Present Colors

Major George H. Russel, Beverly Apartments, Bellingham, Wash., will present the regimental colors of the famed 161st Infantry Regiment to the Governor of Washington on his arrival at the State Capitol in Olympia, said PRO on Tuesday. Major Russel, the only remaining member of the regimental group of officers that left Washington on December 16, 1941 for Hawaii, departed on Tuesday for the States. Presentation of the colors to the Governor will signify the return of the famed regiment to its National Guard status. The 161st fought through Luzon after making an enviable record during the fighting on Guadalcanal and New Georgia.

# NEW 'TONARIGUMI' PLANNED

## Street Association Reform Also Being Studied

Street and neighborhood associations which have become instruments of administration, are expected to be disbanded and replaced by new organs based on the will of the people, reports the Asahi.

This matter will be discussed at the meeting of the street associations' operation committee scheduled to be held at the Aoi Kaikan, Sendagaya, at 1 p.m. on November 21. The committee comprises some 20 members including officials of the Metropolitan Government and the Metropolitan Police Board, and influential civilians.

At a previous meeting of the same committee, the members advocated the development of the neighborhood and street associations as independent units, their reorganization as cooperative societies and the adoption of the election system in choosing chiefs of the associations.

## Nagoya Population Drops

According to vital statistics made on November 1, the population of Nagoya city aggregated 596,690, including 298,158 males and 298,532 females, this being a sharp decrease of 556 per cent as against the figures of 1,344,100 in the census conducted in February last year, Kyodo reports.

# Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

## *Help Wanted*

WANTED proof readers. Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *For Sale*

ALL-WAVE radio R.C.A. model 8 QU 5C for particulars. Apply Box 67, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTROLUX Refrigerator, made in Sweden, abt. 4 cbft., excellent condition, working on kerosene. Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE Typewriter. 'Suganuma', banno style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *For Sale*

KIMONO, national flag, dolls, telescope and binoculars for sale. Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LEAD pencils, about 150, also drawing pencils, all German make, for immediate sale. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEICA-CAMERA, with Elmar F:3.5 lens in perfect condition. A pair of skiing-boots for lady, size 23.5 c/m. Apply to Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, British made, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale (side-car attached). Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Tales of Japan by A. B. Mitford and Things Japanese by B. H. Chamberlain. Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1945

## An Induced Revolution

The statement issued by General MacArthur's headquarters last Monday summarizing the objectives of the Allied occupation of Japan contains nothing which was not already known to those who have been following the day by day unfolding of the occupation policy. But there are some implications of this policy which, although already well known, merit continued reiteration and elaboration.

It is obvious enough that the occupation aims to destroy the evil system of the past, to exact penance that the errors of the past will not be repeated, and to create a new nation committed forever to a democratic way of life. The measures which the occupation authorities have taken so far have already gone a long way toward achieving these aims. As a summary of the measures already undertaken and of the measures projected amply attests, the destruction of the old order is being accomplished with spectacular speed and thoroughness. A substantial basis has even been laid for the creation of a new democratic structure, a task which obviously requires much more time than the mere destruction of the old regime.

What is perhaps not so obvious and therefore deserves further emphasis, although it is implied in the statement, is the magnitude of the task in the light of historical perspective. What the Allied policy envisages is nothing less than a complete revolution in every phase of a nation's life. Revolutions, of course, have occurred before in other countries, but never in exactly the way in which one is taking place in Japan today. Heretofore, revolutions have been either one of two types, spontaneous or forced. A spontaneous revolution can be successful and thorough and permanent in its results, even though it may be sudden and sweeping in scope, because it is the result of a releasing of an irresistible pent up force which carries everything before it. A forced revolution carried out by outside intervention can also attain success and thoroughness because of the power of the intervening agency, but unlike a spontaneous revolution, once the intervening agency retires the effects of the revolution tend to wither away.

But the revolution which is being carried on in Japan today is neither a spontaneous revolution nor a forced revolution but one which may be termed an induced revolution. It is not a spontaneous revolution, because obviously it would not have occurred if the Japanese people had been left to their own devices. It is not a forced revolution, because it is not being carried out through the sheer might of an intervening force. There is sheer might in the background as represented by the military power of the victorious Allies, to be sure, but on the part of the Japanese people themselves for a real revolution. The induced revolution envisaged by the Allied authorities holds the factor of sheer might in restraint while seeking to encourage the latent native desire for revolution to blossom into an active spontaneous drive for revolution. If successful, it will attain all the benefits of a spontaneous revolution without any of the strains or reactions of a forced revolution. It will be an unprecedented achievement in the history of the world.

But because it will be such a tremendously great achievement, it must be expected that it will be difficult. Because internal force is lacking and because external force will be restrained, the propelling power must be statesmanship, leadership, and education. The process must be that of education, orientation, and indoctrination, which are bound to be slower, though more permanent, than the application of external physical force.

The Allied authorities are deserving of the highest admiration for choosing to take this more difficult but sounder method. The Japanese people must consider themselves most fortunate that they are being subjected to this enlightened process which, while offering them nothing easy or soft, is infinitely more constructive than the method of arbitrary force.

A revolution of such magnitude, induced by such methods, will require infinite patience and delicate skill. Its success will be endangered if short tempered and intolerant critics demand that the process be pushed beyond its natural speed. The response of the Japanese people will undoubtedly seem slow, for they have but little background to prepare them for a satisfactory performance. But the willingness and desire to learn does exist, even if its manifestation is weak and ineffectual, and in the course of time under proper nurturing it can be made to develop into a creditable product.

Because the experiment of an induced revolution is so valuable and desirable, the Allied authorities responsible for this process deserve all possible help from every quarter. It means that impatient critics should refrain from ill-considered pressure and allow the wise authors of this unprecedented experiment a free hand to direct their work unhampered so that they may continue to add to such promising results as they have gained so far. It means also that the Japanese people should bend every effort to make their response as satisfactory as their capabilities permit so as to be deserving of the opportunity which is being afforded them. If the induced revolution reaches final completion with as much success as it has attained so far, it will not only result in the creation of a really admirable new Japan but it will constitute an epoch-making achievement in the history of the world.

## NEW CIGARETTES DECIDED

### 2 Brands Better Than Hikari Appearing Next Spring

Two new kinds of cigarettes of Virginia brand, the same as Hikari, will appear on the market from next spring, says the Asahi. The one which is expected to make its debut in January will be much superior to Hikari and perfumed, and the other appearing either in March or April will be a little better than the Hikari in quality.

Designs and names of the new brands were contributed by the public and examination took place at the Finance Ministry conference hall at the Hypothec Bank on Friday. Reflecting the present situation, many contributors favored the names of Jiyu (freedom) and Heiwa (peace). The result of the examination will be published on November 23.

As to prices of the new cigarettes, some are of the opinion that they should be sold on the open market at a very high price as means of absorbing currency while others expressed objection to the aforementioned opinion. However, nothing definite has been decided regarding their prices.

Meanwhile, prices of cigarettes will eventually be raised in view of the increase of consumption tax. However, the price increase will not be carried out all of a sudden as formerly, but will be first presented to the Diet for approval.

## Pressmen Make Demands

In the wake of much disturbances witnessed in the newspaper circles in Tokyo, the employes of the Shinano Asahi Shimbun, in Nagano held a grand rally on Tuesday demanding the clarification of the responsibility for the war on the part of the president and other directors, democratization of the regulations of the company, organization of the employes union and improvement of the employes' remunerations, says Kyodo. In order to put into practice the aforementioned demands a committee comprising of 22 employes was organized.

## KAGAWA SEES HOPE AHEAD

### Japan Fortunate In Being Disarmed If It Intends To Exert Efforts In Peaceful Pursuits

By TOYOHIKO KAWAWA

From the beginning of the conflict, I, for one, did not believe in victory: but this was war, so I thought I must do my part as a decent individual, though I had my own opinion about the affair. In the country districts not directly exposed to air raids, there may have been people to whom the Imperial Rescript of August 15 came was a surprise, for their information was not quite up to date. When, however, two million houses had been swept away, with ten million men and women rendered homeless, nobody could seriously believe in victory. After the loss of Okinawa Island, the hopeless position of Japan was clear to all. The hardships on the home front had become plain, with the daily per capita ration of food reduced to 1,300 calories. The distribution of such necessaries as salt, soy, etc., ceased in the middle of July.

The war might well have been avoided, if the energies wasted in the dreadful conflict had been used in the common cause of humanity.

No country could be more fortunate than a disarmed one. If the enormous sums spent year after year on armaments are applied to the amelioration of life, Japan can surely attain the position of a highly cultured nation. The first question now demanding immediate attention is that of unemployment. The discharged soldiers will reach six or seven million in number on the completion of demobilization. The number of jobless will mount to staggering figures, as the ranks of industrial workers thrown out of employment are seelled by the demobilized soldiers.

**Nation Will Again**

The devastation wrought by the war has been without parallel in the long history of Japan, and the post-war reconstruction will take a generation, but I do not despair of the future of the country, for the Japanese have a remarkable power of resiliency. The Great Earthquake of 1923 was followed within twenty years by no less than fourteen natural calamities of huge proportions, but Japan rose up in spite of the blows. The war devastation is incomparably greater in scale than all these calamities put together, but she will rise up again, not as a bellicose land but as a peaceful country with its face definitely turned against war.

Japan is a mountainous country, with uncultivated areas on the slopes and in between the mountains. If these areas are brought under cultivation, the food production of the country will make an appreciable increase. The mountain streams and lakes provide power resources, which can be developed without much difficulty if only the enormous military expenditure no longer necessary for the country is applied to such a purpose. In this, Japan may rival Switzerland. The dams created in many places will serve at the same time as safety-valves for droughts and floods. The electrification of rural villages is thus quite feasible.

The Japanese people are filled with the desire to make the recent struggle the last war, as far as they are concerned. A nation so thoroughly disarmed cannot fight again even if she desired. It is interesting to observe that, during the war, there was no song, not even one, calling down evils upon the United States and Britain. A powerful section of the people attempted to inflame the popular passion against the two countries, but the people in general refused to follow the lead. The bloodless occupation of Japan attests to the same attitude of the people. The stock exchange men are already saying that in the third year of occupation, no foreigners will be so popular as the Americans.

**Advocated Democracy**

Three centuries and a half ago, Mitsukuni, the feudal lord of Mito, a scion of the Tokugawa, advocated democracy centred round the Imperial Family. This was the origin of the Mito School of Japanese thought. Britain, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden are all monarchies in form, but democracies in substance. The Japanese Emperor wills only what the people will. This has been the true Japanese tradition, but in the latter days, something intervened between the Emperor and the people, and this wrecked the country. Liberal and socialist parties are now arising. This notwithstanding, Japan will continue to be reigned over by the Emperor of one unbroken line, for the Japanese monarchy and democracy are not irreconcilable, one with the other.

Japan was defeated, because she started the war. Her leaders are responsible for the war, so also her people, in the sense that the latter allowed themselves to be led by the former.

In science, industry, and manpower, Japan was not on a level with the United States. In spite of this, the Japanese leaders, flushed with the initial victories, wasted their time by holding fruitless conferences. There was a deplorable relaxation of the moral fibre. In the Japanese attitude towards the southern nations, there was little constancy, due to the lack of solid political philosophy. In economics, the bungled system of control created an impassable chasm between the authorities and the people. The compulsory drafting of labor served to swell the profits of the capitalists, while the earnings of the workers were a mere pittance in comparison. This engendered a spirit of apathy among the working classes.

The religious policy was a complete failure. There was no spirit of toleration, and this not only in Japan but in the regions under Japanese control, a result indicating the lack of any serious religious education in Japan. The Japanese leaders were blind, so also the Japanese people. Now they know where their fatal faults lay. From the tribulaitons they are undergoing, they must rise, not as a warlike but as a peaceful people, as the Rescript of August 15 solemnly declared. Then they will be in a position to contribute to world peace. This is the path Japan must follow.

## World Trends

### Truman's Popularity

Time, in its issue of October 29, publishes the following item regarding President Truman:

The nation's press had something important to tell its readers; it was getting a little worried about the new man in the White House. The news was written more in warning than in anger, but it had a definite bite and it came from all quarters.

The New York Time's Arthur Krock noted that the talk among Democrats in Washington was not so much about foreign affairs or domestic labor troubles as about the President's popularity and whether it was falling off. Pundit Krock thought it was. The Wall Street Journal reported that Harry Truman's performance as a peacetime President "is beginning to cause alarm among some of his . . . advisers." And Business Week, which had looked uneasily on Franklin Roosevelt for twelve years, came right out and said that what the country apparently needs is "a return to one-man government for a while."

These were criticisms from men and journals which might be expected to sit in sharp judgment on a Democratic President. But Harry Truman got it even harder from his professed friends.

New Dealing Columnist Samuel Grafton wrote: "The President is in deep and serious trouble . . . because in a time of national indecision he embodies and personifies our indecision, rather than acts against it." C.I.O. President Phil Murray noted cvertones in the Administration of "the lazy housekeeper." The New Dealing Chicago Sun asked in a querulous tone: "What is [the President] doing to make the issues plain to the people?"

Answering itself, the Sun said: "Instead of boldly dealing with industrial unrest . . . he amiably advises people to 'cut out foolishness' and go to work. That is a phrase straight out of the Harding-Coolidge-do-nothing era. . . . The President is dealing with monumental issues . . . in a small-scale way."

**Let Down**

In Washington even the most devout Democrats regretfully observed that after six months in office and two months of peace, Harry Truman was doing little better than muddling through. Bouncy Maury Maverick, the Texas ex-Congressman now in charge of WPB's Smaller War Plants Corp., bought himself a dime-store compass and cracked: "There are so many times when I don't know in which direction I'm going that I have to take it out and look at it."

There were signs that Harry Truman was aware of this situation. Close friends quoted the President as saying that he longed to be back in the untroubling job of Senator from Missouri. And the President himself complained to some visitors that men in his official family had let him down.

But the President himself had chosen his official relatives, sometimes with a haste which now came back to haunt him. No matter how good a banker John Snyder had been it was now clear even to his friends that the job of Reconversion Director was still too big for him. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had failed miserably at London, and done little to elucidate U.S. foreign policy. Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, the big strong man from the West, had settled no labor quarrel, and was reported to be fed up with his job.

Moreover, the President had let tried and experienced men such as Economic Stabilizer Will Davis and FEA Boss Leo Crowley slip out of the Government just when he most needed men with governmental training and background.

Some of the President's other traits were coming clear:

Intent on putting responsibility back where it belongs, he apparently assumed that, once he had delegated someone to do a job, the job was thereby not only finished, but finished to everyone's satisfaction.

He liked to discuss problems and answer questions with short, offhand, decisive statements. But Washington was learning that the statements were not always followed by action.

He had an apparently irrepressible and often expressed belief that everything will always work itself out.

While he had injected some realism into foreign relations, he also seemed naive enough to believe that the promulgation of American realism was enough per se to solve all foreign problems.

He had apparently carried too far his well-intentioned determination not to dictate to Congress. He was getting no better results than Franklin Roosevelt had with his peremptory demands. Some Congressmen were already yearning out loud for the old F.D.R. days, when a Congressman got a lot of his thinking done for him.

In short, while Harry Truman was still brisk and cheerful, still enormously popular with the people, by Washington's judgment he had failed since V-J day to exhibit the qualities of bold and imaginative leadership which the U.S. people always hope to get from their Presidents. He had notably failed to resolve either the domestic discord on the labor front or the international discord between the U.S.'s allies.

The Chicago Sun summed up: "Mr. Truman earnestly wishes to be a good and faithful servant of the people. But to be an effective servant today means giving great leadership. How can the people see clearly if there is little vision in the White House?"

### Simple Words

Detroit Free Press

President Truman's homilies at the Pemiscot, Missouri, County Fair were extemporaneously off-the-cuff. Yet, as with many a homily, if acted upon, they would make life pleasanter on this troubled globe.

After any war, Mr. Truman said: "There is bound to be a great many of us who say, 'Oh well, I don't have to work any more. I don't have to take interest in the welfare of my government any more.'

"We can't have that attitude. We must cooperate now as we never have before in the history of the country."

Simple words to describe a simple fact. But fine and rolling phrases wouldn't say it any better. And no amount of opposite argument would destroy the vital and fundamental truth that a democracy is only as strong as its citizens are in purposeful cooperation.

## STRAY NOTES ON THE WAR

### A Pacifist Speaks

By SUEKICHI AONO
Noted Proletariat Commentator

Mr. Aono is a widely known commentator. He is the leader of the Proletariat Literary Movement. After graduating from Waseda University he served on the Yomiuri, Taisho Nichi-Nichi and Kokusai News Agency. He has translated a number of foreign books.

Mingled feelings and sentiments in promiscuity crowded my mind during the three and a half years of war. Often I came near going out of my mind. Diversified and many were the causes of my mental confusion, but in most cases, they were found in men of the leading classes. Small wonder this, for the last three and a half years were days of tyranny of leaders armed from head to toes. I barely found solace in prayer, in meditation on the ways of sages of old, like priests Saigyo and Ryokan and poet Basho or in letting my thoughts wander back to ancient ages. And the farther removed the ages from the war, the better it was for me. I sometimes found myself a contemporary, so to speak, of the Stone Age.

Looking back over the three and a half years that have gone by, still fresh in my memory, I feel a sense of hollowness, a sense which an empty cave would impart. Yet, as I delve into the cave, all that happened during the war appears in definite shape before my mind's eye in endless procession, accompanied by a memory of the mental confusion that overtook me.

**Soul Shaking Events**

But what roused and shook my soul more than anything else were the scenes that unfolded themselves after the fateful day of August 15. They still shake my soul. So shocking are they that they defy description by mere adjectives, such as "immoral" or "unethical." They are as shocking as if all the leaders, important and unimportant, were stripped of their veneer and turned robbers overnight.

To let out just what is in my mind, I believed, and still believe, that ours is a more beautiful people, gifted and rich in possibilities. Otherwise, how could we have built up the resplendent cultures of the Asuka and Tempei eras or achieved the marvellous progress of Meiji. Side by side with these Japanese, however, were another type of Japanese who would make you exclaim, "Are they Japanese!"

Who turned the Japanese into these ugly, gruesome creatures? America is picking out war criminals. Must not the Japanese, as the vanquished, find out every criminal and call him to account for bringing the country to utter ruins? That is the way to be really conscious of defeat. That is the prerequisite for building up Japan anew as a peaceful and cultured nation.

So it is all the more incumbent on us to make universal repentance. But, of course, universal repentance alone does not end the matter.

I recall the words of Valery which vividly depicted a certain age in France. He said: ". . . It was an age when every exalted position became the dwelling of cameleons with a sensitive windmill atop the dwelling."

It is undeniable that, during the war not only exalted positions but even humble positions and tiny corners were turned into the "dwellings of cameleons" with "sensitive windmills" on the housetops which wheeled round and round day in and day out. Nor do I conceal the fact that we, too, were parties to the unsavory picture.

But there must be a clear line drawn between those who were driven into this degeneration and those who drove the people into it and lived comfortably in gay conceit. We have got to make universal repentance, to be sure, but it is those who drove the people into degeneration—the men of the leading classes who, in their respective positions, high or low, engaged in oppression and lived in self-complacency—that must repent, make a clean breast of their crimes and take their due.

Arrest a current, and the water will flow sideways or stagnate. What forced the people into stagnation? It was the extreme oppression of political freedom and the almost unimaginable restrictions on the freedom of speech. This is now the target of a universal storm of criticism and I shall leave it there.

During the war, I kept away from the radio and newspapers. Instead, I was wont to listen to just nobodies in the tram, by the wayside, on street corners or in queues. Truth is found everywhere; it never ceases to attract.

**Wartime Oppression**

Now, what was the psychological background of the unconscionable wartime oppression and restrictions? I cannot help attributing them to the contempt, suspicion, distrust and even fear of the people on the part of our leaders. Incidentally, I remember having once heard some one remark that terror was the foundation of politics. The observation is a most commonplace one. Anyway, when the waves of upheavals and vicissitudes subside, truths, commonplace truths, remain like so many shells on the sand.

Another thing that provoked me was the transformation or, rather, volte-face of our men of letters, especially those of the younger generation. Space prevents me from dwelling at length on it. Writes Yoshio Moriyama, former Berlin correspondent for the Asahi: " The Germans had turned obstinate, inflexible, dry. . . . After talking with a German, I invariably regretted it and could not help a bitter smile over having been 'done.' Indifferent to the sentiment of others, egoistic and intrepid as a wild boar—that was the average German." Suffice it to apply this description to the transformation that had come over our young literary men during the war.

Reverse the picture and one gets literary men of the Meiji era and after, true to type—unassuming, full of regard for the feelings of others, unfathomable like a closed book, yet their eyes and minds wide open to the world at large. Were these high qualities lost in the war? I did not think they were lost or would be lost. Because I cherished my memory of the characteristics of our literary people of the Meiji era, I often felt an irresistible urge to despise the contemporary literati of the war years. Now I recall them in a different frame of mind.

—Translated From Shinsei.

### Color Schemes

Philadelphia Record

The Men's Fashion Guild reports from New York that maroon and gray will be the principal colors in men's winter garments.

Not conservative, but not loud, is the sartorial word.

Maybe so. But from what we hear of the preferences among service men being mustered out—constituting a large fraction of the demand—something with a little more dash is desired.

They've looked at Navy blue, Marine green and Army brown so long that their pendulum is bound to swing the other way toward raiment in super technicolor.

We don't know what the millinery trade has in store for homecoming Waves, Wacs and Spars. But there had better be a bumper crop of nonsensical chapeaux trimmed with trivia, or the girls are going to wonder why we fought the war.

### Post-War Shirts

Christian Science Monitor

When Mr. Home Front puts on one of those post-war shirts, which, according to a WPB ruling can be made now, he is going to realize that Milton knew something about patriotism. Milton, you remember, said that they also serve who stand and wait. Mr. H. Front has been standing very straight while he waited—because he didn't dare bend over.

The war took three inches off the bottom of his shirt. But Mr. Front knew that this was better than losing the whole thing—to the Axis. Now victory has brought back the three inches, and with it, despite all the rangles at London, a sweet sense of peace to Mr. Front. He may not be sure what we can do about the atomic bomb, but it's nice to know that some other dangers are going to be easier to control from now on.

## OUR PRISON SYSTEM

### Medieval Methods Employed Until Comparatively Recent Years

II

As to what is the primary and fundamental purpose of punishment by imprisonment, nothing is stated in the Criminal Code or in the Prison Law now in force.

Inasmuch as punishment by the restriction of personal liberty is enforced today principally with a view to education, criminals are properly classified according to ages, characteristics, terms of imprisonment, numbers and kinds of offenses, and are then confined in different prisons so as to facilitate the enforcement of adequate measures for their education in accordance with their categories and, further, to prevent prisons from becoming breeding-places of crime through mutual contact and contagion as the result of promiscuous confinement of all grades. When it is impossible to distribute them among independent prisons and they are confined in the same area, prisoners are usually classified strictly, and confined separately, according to their categories. There are prisons for minors at Odawara, Kawagoe, Himeji, Okazaki, Iwakuni, Kurume, Morioka, and Hachioji, and in Hokkaido for the confinement of those under 18 years of age sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, prisons for aged persons at Hamamatsu and Yonago and for women at Tochigi, Miyoshi and Miyazu. Further, there are prisons for the confinement of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 10 years at Kosuge, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, Okayama, Miyagi, and Abashiri; the Abashiri agricultural prison is intended for training prisoners as agricultural laborers. At Uraga, locattd in an old warship anchored off the port, is a branch of the Odawara prison for minors. There juvenile offenders are given training as fishermen, and sometimes engage in coastal and deep-sea fishing-vessels or steamers.

In addition to the above-mentioned classified confinement, with a view to proper individualized treatment, they are examined by doctors, alienists, psychologists and educationists to find out their psychopathic idiosyncrasies, hereditary natures, physiological peculiarities, adaptabilities to occupations, educational possibilities, etc. in different prisons previous to their confinement. Further, a "social diagnosis" is made by collecting reports on them from city, town and village offices, police stations, schools, and organizations devoted to their protection in order that they may be suitably classified for treatment.

**Progressive System**

A treatment on the progressive system is accorded to convicts who form the bulk of the inmates of prisons. This treatment aims at leading them to repent and their treatment is graded in proportion to their aspiration and diligence, thereby gradually bringing them to the conditions of ordinary social life. Any prisoner committed for the first time is kept in solitary confinement for a certain period of time and a close study is made of him. On the basis of the results he is classified according to character, physical and mental condition, number of convictions, age, nature of crimes, term of service, home, health and thought.

**The Four Stages**

The stages of the progressive treatment are: (1) those under investigation; (2) those in course of correction and training; (3) those in process of improvement; and (4) those who have developed a sense of responsibility. After being subjected to a study of character, convicts are received into the first class to begin with. Those who are accorded this treament are given fixed marks according to their terms of imprisonment and promotion to higher classes is given only when a sufficient number of marks have been earned by diligence, good conduct, and growth of the sense of responsibility and of the will of self-improvement. Those belonging to the first and second classes are kept in confinement in association, while those belonging to the third class are kept in confinement in association in the day time, but in solitary confinement at night, those belonging to the fourth class are confined in a special room.

(To Be Continued)

### Second and Last?

Manchester Union

Officially, if not altogether popularly, the late war was World War II. Such is President Truman's recommendation, and that designation now appears in the Federal Register.

But World War II does have grave shortcomings. World War I was known as "the war to end war." It was not. World War II must be. The President has spoken of the desirability of insuring uniform terminology, which is proper so far as the past is concerned.

But needed is a name that will remind the peoples of the world that in time to come there must be no need for a procession of world wars.

No. 16,7

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